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NO. 4.

AS A NATION THINKETH

India's Inheritance

HER GENIUS TO ASSIMILATE NEW IDEAS

By The Editor, The Prabuddha Bharata

"A nation becomes whatever she believes herself to be. She is made great, not by her relative superiority, but by her thought about herself. It becomes important, therefore, to ask—what conception of her own nature and power forms the inheritance of India."

—Sister Nivedita

The Aryan scriptures declare that the "real man" is eternally free. All truth, all beauty and all goodness are already in him. They are, as it were, shrouded in the darkness of ignorance; the moment the light of wisdom appears, the enveloping darkness departs and the soul comes to know itself. Then the mortal becomes immortal and all the powers that were lying latent in the soul begin to manifest themselves. So long as man is unaware of his own spiritual inheritance, no external power can assist him to attain the fullness of his growth. Once he becomes aware of it, no power on earth can retard his progress to the ultimate goal of life. The slave who hugs his chains continues to be a slave. The free in spirit is free in whatever circumstances he may find himself. Self-knowledge alone helps a man to solve the problems of life.

"Know thyself" is as applicable to the nation as to the individual. The same spiritual forces that bring about the regeneration of the individual act in shaping the destinies of nations. Before we proceed to apply the principle of self-realisation to the problems of national regeneration, let us examine a little more closely the way in which it is applicable to the problems of individual growth and development. At the very outset we may notice that the words of the Delphic Oracle have their bearing not only on the ultimate goal of life but also on all the varied expressions of

life in all its stages of development. The true evaluation of one's own nature and power is the first essential step in the path of self-development. Such an evaluation would serve as an integrating factor that would enable the individual to gather together the scattered forces of his mind and personality and direct them towards well-defined aims. A fully-integrated personality is more powerful than one that is divided against itself. Again, it may be noted that nothing is gained by directing one's attention to errors, imperfections and weaknesses. In the very nature of things these exist in all growing organisms. Otherwise growth would be meaningless. But dwelling upon negative aspects tends to retard growth, whereas affirmations strengthen the mind. Progress is not from error to truth, but from lesser perfection to greater perfection. The positive aspects should, therefore, be seen and brought to the surface. Nachiketas in the Upanishadic story says: "I am first among many, and again among many I occupy a middle position, but never have I been the worst." Life is so full, so rich and so varied that every individual can like Nachiketas find several positive traits in which he would stand foremost and several others in which he would occupy a moderately good place. The discovery of these would help the individual to visualise clearly his immediate aim. It may also give him a sufficiently clear view of the ultimate goal to which he should direct his life's energies.

Another point needs clearing up before we proceed further. What should be the individual's attitude towards his own past? We have already noted that it is profit-

(Continued on page 4)

GERMANY INVADES NORWAY AND DENMARK

BERLIN WIRELESS ANNOUNCEMENT

NORWEGIAN GOVT LEAVES OSLO

Norway and Denmark have been invaded by Germany. A special announcement on the German wireless confirms that German troops have invaded the two countries.

The Osa radio announces that German troops have disembarked at the Norwegian ports of Bergen and Trondheim, in the north; also at Egersund on the south coast of Norway. The Norwegian Government has left Oslo and is going to Hamar in Central Norway.

Following a special announcement made on the German wireless this morning, the "High Command of the German army announces that in order to counteract the actions against Denmark and Norway and to prevent possible hostile attack against those countries, the German army has taken these two countries under its protection. Strong forces of the German army, therefore, invaded these countries this morning."

A statement issued by the State Department says that the American Minister at Oslo, Mrs. Florence Harriman, has telegraphed the State Department that the Foreign Minister, Professor Hvaldan Koht, informed her that the Norwegians fired on four German warships coming up Oslo Fjord and that Norway was at war with Germany.

A German navigation broadcast announces that all important harbours and ports in Sweden in the Skagerak were mined early this morning by Germany.

LOCAL GOVT ELECTRICITY DEPT SUGGESTED

If Reduced Scale of Charges is Refused

Amabalangoda, Sunday.

Decisions affecting the future administration of the electrical undertakings of 40 local bodies were taken at the Conference of the Special Committee of the Association of Urban Councils held yesterday at the Town Hall, Amabalangoda.

It was resolved to submit a reduced scale of charges for the supervision, etc. of local Electrical Undertakings by the Manager and the Chief Engineer, Government Electrical Undertakings. In the event

STATE - MANAGED SCHOOLS

MINISTER'S WISH

DEPLORES ORTHODOXY OF THOUGHT

Dodanduwa, Saturday.

"I like all schools to be managed by the State, for then schools can be worked unhampered by conflict of policies and interests, and free from sectarian prejudices," stated Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education in the course of his address from the chair at the prize-giving of Piya-ratana Vidyalaya yesterday evening.

Ministers Address

The Chairman, Mr. Kannangara, in the course of his address expressed his gratification at the flourishing position of the school, for which he thanked its Principal and his assistants. That school had, he said, been in the public eye for many years in the past owing to petty squabbles and disputes over its management. He had cut the Gordian Knot by advising the Director of Education to manage the school as from 1934 and since then the school had been working smoothly. The present successful and undisturbed condition of the school was undoubtedly due to the fact that it was state-managed.

It was his firm conviction, continued Mr. Kannangara, a conviction formed by experience that the best form of management for schools was management by the State. Mr. Kannangara here made the observation quoted earlier, and went on to say that there was formidable opposition to a complete control of schools by the State. Much of that opposition, he believed, was due to orthodoxy of thought among the people. One of the deplorable traits of the people of this country, Mr. Kannangara said, was their blind adherence to theories without making a search for truth by inductive reasoning.

of the Department not agreeing to the reduced charges, the conference decided to recommend the creation of a Local Government Electricity Department to be attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Local Government.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 782. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangammah wife of Sengamuday Sappiah of Thiruvalluvely Jaffna. Deceased. Sivaathambay Sappiah of Thiruvalluvely Jaffna.

And Petitioner: 1. Appurudhay Sengamuday 2. and wife Sathipillai of Thiruvalluvely Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Thangammah wife of Sengamuday Sappiah coming on for disposal before C. Commaraswamy Esquire, District Judge on the 11th day of June 1939 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the respondent of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 23rd day of August 1939 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 6th day of July 1939. Sd/- C. Commaraswamy, District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 24-4-40.

Sd/- C. Commaraswamy, District Judge.

(O. N. 11-4-40)

NOTICE

Applications for the undermentioned post in the Office of Village Tribunal of Dutch Islands will be received by the Government Agent of the Northern Province, Jaffna up to 12 noon on 30 April 1940.

Office Station, Salary Minimum as usual, educational qualifications.

1. Exam. Tamil, its 50 Ability to read and write English. 1st and 2nd.

2. The post is not pensionable and non-transferable. Applications from local residents will be preferred.

3. The appointment will be on one year's probation.

M. PRASAD, Government Agent, N. P.

The Kambur, Jaffna, 4 April 1940 (O. L. 11-4-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

July No. 844.

In the matter of the estate of the late Paragatham widow of Sappiah of Tholputram. Deceased. Krishna Vallipillai of Tholputram.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ponaschily wife of Krishna Vallipillai of Tholputram &

2. Valliputram Isaacathar of Tholputram

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of February 1940 on the presence of M. V. Elayathambay Esquire on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased as her father unless the Respondents show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sd/- S. RODRIGO, District Judge.

26th February, 1940. (O. L. 11-4-40)

Auction Sale

D. C. E. 1494.

Scholarship Sankshay widow of Abdul Anwar of Kanyar. Plaintiff.

Vs.

Arulappu Sankshay of Kanyar. Respondent and as Legal Representative to the estate of the late Murgesh of do.

Defendant.

In pursuance of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in the above case I shall sell the below mentioned properties by Public Auction on Saturday the 11th May 1940 commencing at 4 o'clock of the spot.

Properties to be sold are:

1. All that undivided one third share out of a piece of land situated at Kalliyarathar in Commaraswamy West, Jaffna called Kalliyarathar to extent 15 1/2 a. with houses and cultivated plants and bounded on the East by Road, North by the property of the heirs of the late Sathiyappa Velation and on the West and South by the land described below.

2. All that undivided one tenth share out of an undivided one third share of a piece of land situated at Kalliyarathar to extent 24 perches and bounded on the East, West and South by road and on the North by the land described above.

Sd/- M. MURUGUMURUGAN, Commissioner of Sales.

"New Villa"

Madurai

24-4-40.

(No. 11, 11-4-40.)

Manager's Notice

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Swara Press will be closed from 1st to 2nd April, 1940, both days inclusive, for the New Year Holidays and also on Sunday the 21st, for Chitra Poonam. There will be no issues of the paper on the 13th, 14th, and 22nd instants.

MANAGER,

"Hindu Organ."



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1940.

WAR IN EARNEST

WITH THE sudden and dramatic occupation of Denmark and the invasion of Norway by the Reich army, the war has taken a new turn affecting the independence and neutrality of the Scandinavian powers. The fact is well known that the Allies were hesitating for some time past that the full effect of the blockade would not be felt in Germany so long as she could get the necessary raw materials from the Scandinavian countries. That was why the Supreme War Council decided upon taking the initiative in this

strange war without suffering the setbacks on the Western Front to continue indefinitely. The Allies therefore began to lay mines in Norwegian waters, even committing a technical breach of the laws of neutrality, to cut off the supply of war materials to the enemy. Norway's protest in this matter has been explained by the Allies as an extension of belligerent rights. Be that what it may, Germany's action in killing the independence of Denmark and in invading Norway is occasioned by her knowledge that without the supplies from these powers she cannot stand the strain of the blockade. And that accounts for the "cold blooded murder" of Denmark. Norway also will go the same way unless the Allies stand by her and support her with all their resources in her fight for independence. We are glad that Britain and France have not been in deciding upon helping Norway with all their strength in her fight against German aggression. The decision of the Allies in this respect is an expression of their grim determination to fight the enemy to the last.

The position of neutrals in this war is indeed precarious. The smaller Powers in particular have to live in continual fear lest their integrity should be violated, nay even killed, by German aggression. There can be no doubt that the Neutrals have been exploiting this fear to their own advantage and to the positive disadvantage of the Allies. One cannot but sympathize with the aim of the Neutrals, which would naturally prefer precarious independence to certain extinction. Even policy Sweden grieves her neutrality and is determined to adhere to it in spite of gloomy forebodings. The fact is Sweden and other like Powers are painfully conscious of the dire results that will follow the technique of lightning war.

The new phase of the war is an index to great activity in the immediate future. The Allies can never suffer the Scandinavian Powers to be taken under the protection of the Reich. Norway may well depend upon the quick intervention of the Allies in her brave stand against Nazi aggression. Germany has by her own action widened the field of operation and also increased her vulnerable front. The present turn of the war will afford additional opportunities for the action of the British Naval and air forces. The superiority of the British Navy over that of Germany has never been in doubt, and this fact may well be demonstrated before long. The real war will now begin in earnest.

The "Times of Ceylon" Makes Sinister Allegations

(By Our Political Correspondent)

The European community and their mouth-piece the "Times of Ceylon" have always played an intriguing role in the inter-continental politics of Ceylon in pursuance of their time-honoured policy of Divide et Impera. Therefore the information of the "Times" on the recent political conference that seeks to bridge the gulf between the Sinhalese and Tamil communities is not surprising. The decision of the Conference to support the demand for the curtailment of the Governor's Powers was not arrived at in a spirit of bargaining as reported in "The Times". It is the considered opinion of many leading Tamils that the Governor's Powers constitute no safeguard for the protection of minorities, but merely a bulwark for the preservation and protection of Imperial and Dominion-loyalist interests. The view is amply substantiated by the manner in which the Governor's Powers have been used during the last nine years and no patriotic Ceylonese can conscientiously support the perpetuation of bureaucracy in any democratic constitution. Even his Excellency the Governor in para. 48 of his Despatch to the Secretary of State admits the inadvisability of curbing and precisely defining the Powers of the Governor on the lines of the India Act of 1935.

In any constitution conferring Responsible Government, the Governor's Powers to override the Legislature constitute a grave anomaly. It really makes the Government a form of despotism. When the Indian National Congress party in the Provincial Legislatures started to take up other matters the Governors give the assurance that they would not use their Powers. Prof. Dorendra Nath agreed with them that the powers vested in the Governor were accumulated with powers of the Legislature and would lead to despotism. Even the "Times of Ceylon" admits that the Powers of the Governor could be "made obsolete". They could be made obsolete not merely by the honest minority being above law, justice but also by their enforcing sanctions and creating difficulties as in India.

Therefore the Tamil leaders are exhibiting shrewd political sagacity in ignoring the Governor's Powers. The charge that they are letting down other minorities is merely machinations. The Tamils are giving a sane political lead in the solution of the communal problems by deciding to directly negotiate with the Sinhalese leaders. The other minorities would do well to emulate their example. The role of the "Times of Ceylon" and the European Community is to play the part of the proverbial monkey. Mr. Kari should remember that Tamils being kept out of the Ministry of Ministers, but he has perhaps good reasons to support Tamil minorities for the Majority of Ceylon. The editorial commentaries are making to adjust their differences and their expiations are awaiting at the possibility. Tamil public opinion is coming round to unity and the "Times of Ceylon" is naturally disturbed over it.

Police Entrance Examination

Exemption Clause to be Withdrawn

It is understood that the exemption from the qualifying examination for police probationers is to be withdrawn.

The proposal to withdraw the exemption has been referred to the Executive Committee of Home Affairs, and it is learned, has been approved by the Committee.

The exemption from this examination was usually granted to honours graduates of British Universities seeking admission to the Colonial police forces.

It is now reported that at no time did the exemption create any difficulties in England because an extremely small number of students possessing the requisite qualifications would seek to obtain the exemption.

The exemption from the examination, however, is applicable to Ceylon, and it is stated that if it is retained frequent applications for it might occur from those who are entitled to seek it.

The abolition of the exemption is, therefore, to be recommended.

Change of Name

I Uvca Janaj of Kandigala presently of Sandilpsy do hereby inform the Government and the General Public that I shall henceforth use and sign my name as Sankarasudhanandana Dhananandana.

R. M. DHANANANDANA

Sandilpsy,
Munipay,
(Mis. 305, 8 & 11-4-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 339
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Alagathiraimaraya-gammah widow of Vannilambur Kandiah of Vaddukoddai West.

Deceased,
Nagaratnamah widow of Sinnappu Seriamattin of Vaddukoddai West,
Vs. Prisoner.

Minor: 1. Kandiah Sivasubramanyam
2. Vannilambur Muttiah both of Vaddukoddai West. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of February 1940 in the presence of Mr. E. Kandasamy proctor for petitioner and the affidavits and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian of the minor 1st Respondent and the petitioner as the niece of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before the 13th day of March 1940 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

The 9th day of February 1940

Sd/- C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 20th April 1940.

Idid. S. R.
D. J.
11-5-40.

(Q. 2, 11 & 23-4-40)

NO MORE IRISH SWEETSTAKES

Voluntary Liquidation Owing to War

London, Monday.

The Hospitals Trust, Limited, of Dublin, which conducted the well-known Irish sweetstakes on the Derby, the Grand National and other big English races since 1930, has decided to go into voluntary liquidation owing to the effects arising from war conditions. The Trust states that during its sweeps, nearly 247,000,000 were paid in prizes and over £14,000,000 to Irish hospitals.

Personal

Mr. J. T. Sabapathipillai, Proctor and Notary, has taken up his oaths and has begun to practice at Jaffna and Chivakachchery.

He is the son of Mr. S. Sabapathipillai, retired P. W. D. Clerk.

Mr. S. Thangarajah, B. A., has passed the Intermediate Examination in Laws of the University of London.

Araly Saraswathy Mahasabai

A Special General Meeting of the Araly Saraswathy Mahasabai was held at about 7-45 p.m. on 7-4-40, at the front hall of the Muthumar Ampal Temple at East Araly. It was presided over by the President, Mr. V. Kanchiah. The meeting was convened by the President, Mr. V. Kanchiah, 7 Committee members and 47 Mahasabai members. Those who considered the revolt movement that was started on 14-10-1939 as an unconstitutional one and those who did not sympathize with that movement were invited. 61 members were present.

The circulation to certain members of an unsigned printed notice for the purpose of holding an election of new office-bearers, although there was (and is) a legally constituted Committee in existence, the assembling and holding of a meeting in response to the unsigned notice and the act of Mr. M. S. Anandaram, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Mahasabai, in presiding over the first part of the meeting were unanimously resolved as unconstitutional and unjustifiable.

9 members in the Committee caused by revolt, death, etc. were filled up by the election of new members. Among these Messrs. V. Nalajah, (P. M. S. Pensioner and Chairman, V. C. Ummappiray) and G. Vetrathambiy (P. M. S. Pensioner) were unanimously elected as Vice-President and Asst. Secretary respectively.

The meeting unanimously requested the Manager and the Treasurer not to cooperate with the revolt movement that was started on 14-10-1939, but to cooperate with the committee that was legally constituted on 25-10-1939.

The letters from the President (1) dated 21-10-1939 to the Manager, The Orient Bank of Malaya Ltd. (2) dated 21-10-1939 & 3-11-1939 to the Divisional Inspector, N. D. and (3) dated 8-1-1940 to the Postmaster, Vaddukoddai, intimating them about the revolt movement, were read and unanimously approved.

Other items mentioned in the programme were considered and resolutions concerning them were unanimously passed:

V. KANCHIAH,
President.

C. VEERATHAMBY,
Asst. Secretary.

Araly Saraswathy Mahasabai,
(Araly South),
11th April 1940

(Mis. 14, 11-4-40)

Drop in Coconut Price

Emergency Meeting of Board

Colombo, April 9.

At an emergency meeting of the Coconut Board yesterday, the drop in the price of coconut produce, the ban by the Indian Government on oil seed exports, and the representations made by the Ceylon Government for purchases of coconut oil and copra, were among the subjects discussed.

The Chairman observed that the Indian Government had banned the exportation of braseed, castor seed and rape seed to neutral countries in and outside Europe. Licences issued for such exports were cancelled except for ships in port at the time. The ban had caused inconvenience to the oil seed market.

Added to the difficulties were the lack of freight for United Kingdom and Empire countries. The Chairman pointed out that the object of the ban was not to depress prices but to secure the requirements of the Allied Governments.

In consequence of the ban there was a decrease in prices in the Bombay market and it had been reflected in Ceylon.

For War Purposes

The representations made by the Ceylon Government to the Imperial Government at the instance of the Coconut Board, requesting the Imperial Government to purchase supplies of coconut oil for war purposes were considered.

The price of copra in Singapore and the Federated Malay States last month had been considerably lower than that of Ceylon.

The drop in price was due to the market in India crashing, owing to the prohibition of the export of oil seeds from India to neutral countries.

It was decided to encourage the consumption of coconut produce as an animal food and its use as a fertilizer as much as possible.

ECONOMIC AND DIETARY SURVEY OF JAFFNA

Motions Before Urban Council

Following a notice Dr. S. C. Thirathajah will move the following at tomorrow's meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council:

a. "That the Urban Council requests the Hon'ble the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce and the Hon'ble the Minister for Health to carry out an economic and dietary survey of the Jaffna Town early."

b. "That the Urban Council requests the Hon'ble the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce do start suitable industries in Jaffna early."

c. "That the Urban Council requests the Hon'ble the Minister for Agriculture and Lands to take early steps to conserve rain water in the network of local tanks provided by the Tamil and Sinhalese kings and to prevent its running to the Lagoon."

d. "That the Chairman Urban Council write to the Hon'ble the Minister for Communications and Works to alter the time of arrival and departure of the train from Colombo and Jaffna. The trains to start at 8 p.m. in Colombo and Jaffna and arrive at Colombo and Jaffna at 6.30 p.m."

e. "That the Chairman Urban Council requests the Government and the Ministries concerned to take suitable steps to make the Keerimalai Tank bacteriologically safe for bathers, and advertise it as a holiday resort both in Ceylon and India."

Notice

Wanted a Headmaster for the J/Alveddy English School. Only Head teachers of small schools or teachers drawing the Headmaster's salary scale need apply.

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 19th April, 1940.

N. A. SUBBAYYA,
Manager of Schools,
Alveddy.

(Mis. 10, 11-4-40)

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AS A NATION THINKETH

(Continued from page 1)

less to dwell upon past weaknesses, neither is it helpful to rest contented with the laurels gained in the past. It is the present that matters. The past is valuable in so far as it illumines the present. "The dead never return; the past night does not reappear; a spent-up tidal wave does not rise anew; neither does man inhabit the same body over again. So from the worship of the dead past, O man, we invite you to the worship of the living present; from the regretful brooding over by-gones, we invite you to the activities of the present; from the waste of energy in retracing lost and demolished pathways, we call you back to broad new-laid highways lying very near. He that is wise, let him understand." (Swamy Vivekananda).

The past and the future have their share in determining the present. In the pathway of life, if the past indicates the milestone which the wayfarer has reached, the forward-looking faith that plans the future is the distant mountain peak that determines the directions in which the wayfarer has to proceed. He that proceeds steadily with faith in his heart reaches the goal sooner or later, having made those observations regarding the application of the principle of self-realization to the growth and development of the individual, let us proceed to see how far the same principle can be applied to the problems of national regeneration. "A nation becomes what ever she believes herself to be." The belief here referred to is not a mere acceptance but a living faith, a confidence that remains unshaken by the vicissitudes of fortune. The clan of a noble family having inherited certain moral and spiritual characteristics persists in them throughout his life-time. Neither prosperity nor adversity has the power to shake him off from his moorings. This steady attitude towards life is known as a man's character. It is this character that determines the manhood of a man. Similarly,

ly also, it is the national character that determines the nationhood of a nation.

There are ebbs and flows in the life-current of an individual. Likewise periods of prosperity and adversity alternate in the history of a nation. Neither elevated by prosperity nor depressed by adversity the life of the nation goes on giving expression to the national character. The moral and spiritual ideals for which the nation lives lean, as it were, the soul of the nation. Once a nation loses sight of them and attempts to walk in paths which are not her own, then inevitably death ensues. Egypt and Babylonia, Assyria and Chaldea, Greece and Rome, where are they? They appeared on the stage of the world, played their parts and made their exits. India and China endure. How is it that India continues to live when nations younger than her in point of time have passed away leaving only a memory behind. Evidently because India has not yet finished playing her whole part. The role that she has chosen to play is to exert that sacred millennium should elapse before it becomes exhausted. The function of India is to uphold righteousness on earth, to win over the whole of humanity to self-mastery, purity of heart, truth and compassion.

The emperor Asoka, the noblest monarch to grace the planet of ours, sent expeditions in the four corners of the then-known world not for aggression or exploitation, nor for crippling others mentally and morally so that he and his people may keep others in eternal subjection. The Buddhist missionaries sent by Asoka to the courts of Ptolemy of Egypt, Antigonos Gonatas of Macedonia, Magas of Cyrene and Alexander of Epirus did not strive to effect any conversions to Buddhism. They preached the noble Law, lived according to its highest dictates, and their teachings permeated in the minds enlightening their hearts, broadening their outlook and making them better men. This was the aim of the missionaries

sent by Asoka, and this aim they fully achieved.

The Chola dynasty of South India in heyday of its glory extended its sway not only over a great part of India, but also over Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Java and other places commonly spoken of as Greater India. What was the foreign policy of the Chola emperor? It was not different from the foreign policy of emperor Asoka. Buddhism and Hinduism flourished side by side in the Chola dominions. Both enjoyed royal patronage. Religious toleration is nothing new to the soil of India, and it is not based upon mere expediency as some communally-minded politicians of today attempt to maintain.

With her broad-based spiritual conception of life and toleration of all religions, India welcomed into her fold men of various races and religions, and assimilated them into her national life, giving them the Indian outlook in life. The sons and daughters of India were free to adopt the mode of worship and religious practices that appealed to them. Even in the same family two brothers may have different faiths, that would not in any way diminish the fraternal affection between them. But whatever religions the sons and daughters of India followed they brought to bear upon those religions the national ideals of righteousness, self-mastery, purity of heart, truth and compassion. One may say that these qualities are found in religions that come outside the soil of India. We admit. Truth is universal; and no one has any patent right over it. What then is the peculiarity Indian national ideal? The toleration that concedes that divine revelation is not confined to any one religion, and the conviction that righteousness (Dharma) should be the basis of national and international relationships appear to be the permanent national ideal of India. This age-long ideal has been upheld by Asoka. His edict declares: "Honor should be paid to all, layman and ascetic alike, belonging to other sects. No one should disparage other sects to exalt his own. Self-ventralism in words is the right thing. And let a man seek rather after the growth in his own sect of the essence of the matter."

Throughout the centuries, India has not lost sight of her national ideal. Liberty of conscience was one of the things which the Indian people demanded of their rulers. This was seldom denied. When

ever this matter formed the basis of a conflict between the rulers and the people, the people's will always prevailed. Loyalty as understood in India is to the principle and not to the person. The sovereign and the subject alike had to conform to the Dharma. When the destinies of the nation passed into the hands of alien rulers, the national ideal did not undergo any change. Men deeply versed in the laws and customs of the people continued to administer justice and uphold the national Dharma. Men in whom the national ideal manifested itself more fully were looked upon as the natural leaders of the nation. They who attempted to foist upon India ways of life not in conformity with her national ideal were judged as mere pretenders and were instinctively cast aside. This does not mean that India was impervious to ideas and ideals that came from outside. She was quite as eager to learn as any of the younger nations, she would assimilate the new, integrate it into her own thought-life and produce a synthesis fully in accord with her national ideal. India's method has always been the method of peaceful evolution.

The Indian genius of assimilating new ideas and forming a lasting synthesis is well-illustrated by India's response to Islamic culture. Not only in religion, but also in art, architecture, language and music a grand synthesis has been built up which while conforming to the ancient ideal provided newer and more beautiful ways of expression. Kabir's great mystic manifested religious synthesis to such an extent, that when he passed away his Hindu and Muslim disciples claimed his body of course, forgetting for a while that the great teacher came to unify and not to divide.

The architecture of the temple and the mosque influenced each other. In music and painting new schools came into existence, and perhaps the greatest achievement in synthesis was the making of a language which united the ancient Sanskrit and Persian.

The synthesis that started at the time of the Mughals was yet incomplete when a third party stepped in and brought in the necessity for a broader synthesis. Without loss of time India has taken up the task. The rapidity with which India learnt the English language and assimilated all that is best in the scientific and

(Continued on Page 5)

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AS A NATION THINKETH

(Continued from page 4)

philosophic thought of the West is indeed remarkable. But what is more remarkable is that India has not approached to alien influences. The bed-rock of her national ideal remains unshaken. She has not called forth an intellectual, or a captain of industry or a military man to guide her destinies. Much to the chagrin of the materialists, she has called forth a saint to guide her on her path. It is not the failure to testify to the wisdom of the choice. But one thing is certain, that India has been true to herself, her genius and her national ideal.

Is there the mission of India to produce vision? Has she not to concern herself with production of goods and their distribution, with industry and commerce? Should she not follow the leading systems of the world and find markets for her goods? Should she not build up a navy to protect the trade that carry her merchandise and an army to set her feet well upon those who may not care to listen to milder tones of persuasion? In short, should not India modernise herself? India would certainly take advantage of modern scientific methods of production and develop her vast resources. Her commerce as well as her foreign policy will be based upon right courses. She would avail upon the rich resources and distribute them belonging to the poor. She would see that prompt of the poor are cared for and give full opportunities for developing their mind and soul. She would not permit over-specialization of production and all its attendant evils. An economic programme such as this would suit her genius. The economic ideas all over the world are undergoing modification and it is almost possible that other nations who found their economic ideas so violence may turn to this country for a new lead and a new inspiration. For violence is a sort of a double-edged sword that does harm to the victim as well as to the aggressor.

The awakened India is steadily becoming conscious of the great part she has to play in shaping the destinies of the world. She knows that the dark night has passed away and that she has to launch into a period of intense activity in several directions. It is indeed hesitating to see that in all nation-building activities the Indian masses and the masses of India are taking the leading part. Speaking more than three decades ago Sri Aurobindo said "Far in looking to the growth of a sentiment of nationality as the solution of India's problems, we are of course turning away from kings and priests and appealing to Women and the People." Full-blown may squabble over the leaves and fibres of spice, and may attempt to create discord, where there is harmony, and may not where there is love, but for the purpose of achieving their petty personal ends; but the Indian masses and the women of India with soaring insight will

stand for national unity, international harmony and the reign of right reason. The proceedings of the fourteenth session of the All-India Women's Conference confirms our conviction that the future of India is going to be far more glorious than her past. For in the past India was more or less confined within her own frontiers; now that circumstances have brought about closer interdependence between the various parts of the world, the voice that is uttered from an Indian hamlet will have its reverberations all over the civilized world.

The quickening influence of the spirit has energized all national activities. A definite spiritual revival with insight about the essential nature of the philosophy of the nation is important for it furnishes a nation's life. Swami Vivekananda, the apostle of Modern India knew this great truth and accordingly he gave a new orientation to the philosophy of modernism, making it a philosophy of action. The men of renunciation who in the old order of things spent his whole time to study a of meditation has given place to the new type who voluntarily takes up the path of poverty to offer himself as a willing sacrifice for the welfare of the masses. Outraged or when all the who have voluntarily given up their small personal concerns for the service of humanity belong to this new type of activities. Their labours are slowly beginning to bear fruit. Dr. Paul Carus in his *Treatise of Philosophy* observes "We learn from India's late how important are our basic religious-philosophical convictions. The ones spiritual action, foremost among all peoples in the world is learning. Learning, wisdom, wealth, well-being, power and religious enthusiasm have led to the most regulated state of human dependence. Their unselfish action led to a discipline and high standards as the highest virtue." The same writer in another place says "Lustre is not merely a dream of idealism, on the contrary, it has responsibilities of justice and those responsibilities is higher justice. The principle of justice however is necessary. It is proposed to hold up a harmonious unity of opinion based on the principle that there is but one truth. There may be contrasts, but the axes of contradictions in truth and all truth should be one great system of verities." Swami Vivekananda has formulated upon the harmonious philosophy of our race that guided India's path is the key to her glory. He has given us a system that harmonises the life of action and the life of contemplation. The first action standing by itself would lead to ruthless competition and national disaster upon the life of contemplation standing by itself will lead to passivity, inertia and national decay. When the blind energy that prompts action is directed into fruitful channels by contemplation national prosperity results. There were two brothers and was a cripple and the other was a blind man. Each by himself was not able to reach a distant town. The cripple asked himself on the situation of the blind man, who understood the way to his brother's problem and both were able to reach their destination. This little tale illustrates the important truth that unity of aims leads the philosophy to guide us activities. But we shall never

An Interesting Cricket Match

A Captain of Genius and an Ascetic Adjutant

The Annual Cricket Match between the Staff and the Students of the Jaffna Hindu College was played in the College Grounds yesterday. There was a very large gathering of spectators. The match ended in a victory for the Staff by one wicket and 47 runs—a distinct improvement on the performance of last year when the staff won by 4 runs.

The Play

After the auspicious ceremony following the Staff, captained by the Vice-Captain, I. S. S. Ramaswami, who is wearing the fabled in hair and who has rolled up his customary christ-chesse. The Students opening play soon and the veteran bowler, Mr. Rajaratnam, opens the bowling. The off hand bats are not so cunning. The last man bats the batsman who is stumped by Mr. Srinivasan. Nageswara's long hitting was not bounded with an air of moderation. Had anyone looking over Mr. Thangarajah who has bowled 4 runs from the Tennis Court and is now replaced by Mr. Aravindan will be remembered, was the most successful bowler in last year's match. He comes to look into the matter, star batsman or not, he should not. With much say the ball in fury—this is some warfare and unimpeachable. This time a Western, scoring out runs about, some, exploring the batsman's soul, but stinging at his wicket. Nageswara promptly and wisely comes with 40 to his credit. He does not wait even for that single to complete his half-century, star batsman though he is. With his first ball Mr. Aravinda sends back Sankalingam who has 17 runs to his credit and in the fifth ball of the race over he gets Rameswaram stumped. In his next over Mr. Aravinda gets another wicket without conceding a single run. This again is due to a smart piece of stumping by Mr. Srinivasan. Mr. Nageswara replaces Mr. Rajaratnam at the College Ground end, and in his second over, some bowls Yaganesan. Mr. Aravinda begins his third over. Sankalingam begins to advance, but the bowler, detecting a drop the ball a few yards and the batsman is bowled. In the next ball the bowler cunningly varies the length and, with an off-break coupled with top spin, the ball takes Nageswara's hooked track and the off-stump is knocked down. The ball has been tactically made to concentrate all that "art of rattling tactics" which assails the spirit of the more arduous the winner of attempting to become a nation of philosophers.

The longest night seems to be passing away, the sun's bright beams seem to be coming to an end and at last, the morning sun appears to be awakening and a voice is coming to us. Like a breeze from the Himalayas, it is bringing life into the life of our dead trees and music, the highway is passing away, and only the blind cannot see, or the perverted will not see, that she is awakening, this motherland of ours from her long sleep. None can resist her any more, never is she going to sleep any more, no power can hold her back any more for the jubilee glad is there to her feet.

(Swami Vivekananda)

batsman. Mr. Malinganayak now replaces Mr. Nageswara and in his first and only over captures the test wicket. Mr. Aravinda has captured 4 wickets for 12 runs in 3 overs. Quite a feature of this innings has been the fielding of the Vice-Captain who, Mr. Love wasted on a rock in Vago's Koligra, has been sitting on a stool, and fielding for all he is worth. As he was the first slip, he was the first to slip away.

The Staff Bat

Enter the captain, Mr. Sankarapillai and Mr. Thangarajah. The former shows a correctness in advancing towards the ball as if to the manner born. He has cast a spell over the ball which results in a fielder's missing a catch and the wicket-keeper's failing to stamp the batsman. Mr. Thangarajah, off his first ball, is brilliantly caught by Nageswara at long-on, but the white-shawled whose rules have not met so the ball has touched a few leaves of a tree which has no business to be there. Mr. Thangarajah thanks for stars and himself brilliantly, his duty including a sit. The first wicket partnership is eventually broken when Jankan crudely breaks out the fielders. Mr. Thangarajah scores the loss of his skipper but is crowded a bit by the advent of Mr. Sankarapillai. After some pretty and exhilarating shots by both we find them getting out with 39 and 41 to their credit respectively. Mr. Sankarapillai now gives us something to watch—a series of perfect drives interspersed with loft, hefty, hurricane hits. He sends a ball to the boundary with an air of "Take that". He sends the next ball to the boundary as one necessarily being obliged to answer a question a second time. His total is 2 short of 50 when his own impatience makes him lose his wicket. Enter the next batsman. For a moment we think we are at the pictures for is it not Charlie Chaplin entering? No, it is the merry Mr. Malinganayak. He twirls his bat as Charlie does his cane. His cap and pectus white with dressing the ball again finally remind us of Charlie. Unfortunately he twists his bat when he should whirl it and when it when he should twist it. As a result he loses his wicket after scoring 12 runs. Mr. Aravinda, who had scored 25 not out in last year's match, is now in and scores 24 while Mr. Sankarapillai's pugilistic handling serves to surprise the fierceness of his fielding genius. He sets himself to meet anything that may emerge from the bowler's hand but unfortunately, when he has scored 10 runs, his partner goes out being caught in the distance by Sankarapillai, and the innings comes to an end.

The whole evening with the Staff and the Students is friendly, though most vocal, has given us, spectators, an illusion of a happy immortality, a perennial occupation remote from examinations and home work, and remote, too, from this world's foolish anti-bill legal.

Theory of Carnatic Music

A discourse on the Theory of Carnatic music was delivered at the Government Training School, Roppy, on Monday, the 6th inst., by Mr. V. Ramaswami of Vannarjonaal, at the request of the School authorities, to the set students and teachers of the School. The music notes of Ravana-kalan College demonstrated the special features of Carnatic music in the topic. (Cor.)

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The Ceylon Tamils' Association, Singapore

Singapore, 20th March, 1940.

At the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Ceylon Tamils' Association, held on 28-3-40, at No. 11, Market Street, Singapore, the following particulars were stated in the minutes of the meeting:

President: Mr. M. V. Pillai, Vice-President: Dr. F. Thevarathar, Honorary General Secretary: Mr. M. Govindasami, Honorary Treasurer: Mr. S. Nicholas, Honorary Library Secretary: Mr. H. L. Alford, Honorary Sports Secretary: Mr. F. Ramaswamy, Honorary Medical Secretary: Mr. R. Thiruchaparam, Honorary Auditor: Messrs. V. G. Lingam and H. W. Kannan.

Members of Committee: Dr. T. Palanisamy, Messrs. S. Sivasubramanian, M. Rajaratnam, A. R. Anandavaram, A. Vijayarajah, A. Rajah, H. Dudley, A. Sankarajay, and A. S. Venkateswaram.

Opportunity was availed of at the meeting to unveil the portrait of the late Mr. Arumugam Jeyaraj Venkateswaram, who was the first president of the association.

Ribbentrop Leading Hitler to Take the Offensive?

Churchill "Jitters" Enemy

Paris, Sunday.

There has been almost uninterrupted military action by the Germans on the Western Front for the past ten days. The significance of the Allied Hottel and Goring's speech on April 4th may herald a Nazi offensive on the Western Front in the opinion of the newspapers "Jour Econ. de Paris."

It says that recent conversations between Von Brauchitsch and Von Heitel indicate that Hitler is leaning towards military action in the West towards which, "despite reports" advice, Ribbentrop is pushing him.

In Berlin the German Press "reveals" that Britain is about to initiate "a new phase of war" and connects this with the name of Mr. Winston Churchill.

Mr. Churchill's promotion to the Supreme Minister of the Armed Forces means that the Imperial Power will make a serious attempt to win the Battle of war," writes the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung."

It adds that, instead of being defenders of the small nations, the Western Powers have become their enemies and they forcefully show the right of peace and independence everywhere where there is no great Power to resist them.

The "Berliner Arbeiter Zeitung" declares: "Mr. Churchill rides mightily over international law and does not mind threatening the neutral Scandinavians."

Given are the days when Hitler could give Britain the jitters, Berlin and Moscow now look to London, fearing a British "hit-back." They are not asking "What will Hitler do?" but "What will Churchill do?" states a "Daily Mail" report.

And most worried of all about the situation is Berlin. The Germans have come home to "their city." The Germans and the Russians too, are anxious about their reports of a British fleet in the Arctic Ocean.

Berlin's reaction is typical. It is unwise to try to intimidate the Allies, so the neutrals must be attacked.

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